Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

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27 Untaid Letters must be post paid to receive attention.

THE PLEDGE.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

Ay! take it back! that gaudy thing
In vain it flaunts before my eyes!
Remove it for another one—
A love-token true, and less divine.

Then wouldst thou have me wear this gem
Upon a rosen heart;
A lasting sign of what thou were,
A seal of what thou art?

I could not bear the withering thought,
That other eyes might rest
Upon that heart which whose home
Should be another's breast.

That morning sun should mark the shade
Of guilt upon my brow,
And gaze with haughty glance, upon
The wretch's unstained glow.

I could not wear a badge like this,
The wrought with choicest art—
Thy worthless gift conceal
A pained and broken heart.

Keep it not—however true
Thou mayest deem thy love—
Of that false love thou soon professed,
No outward sign shall tell.

LAURA.

MEMOIRS OF VIDOCQ.

Principal Agent of the French Police until 1837.—Written by himself.—Translated from the French. Philadelphia, Carey & Hart.

In giving the extraordinary production a hasty perusal, we have been much interested with the impression that it would be a valuable accession to the literature of the day. They are so full of various and surprising accidents, and the whole narrative is so continuously interesting, that, any extract however long would convey but an inadequate idea of the merits of the author and his work. But if from its nature we are prevented from exercising our powers of critical analysement, we are in no way restrained in expressing our opinion of its merits.

In the introduction we are informed that "Eugene Francois Vidocq was a native of Arras, where his father was a baker, and lived from which he rose to high into concerns of success, which led to the necessity of his flying from the paternal roof.

After many hair-breadth and unparalleled events in the romance of real life, in which he was every thing by turns and nothing long, he became a gay young spark and became the principal and most active agent of police. He was the Chief of the Police de Surete, under Messrs. Delavau and Franchet, and continued in that capacity from the year 1810 till 1827, during which period he had under his orders nearly all those rude lazzaroni and villains to whom the excesses of the revolution and subsequent wars had given birth, and for the preservation of the most daring robberies and iniquitous proceedings.

Removed from employment, in which he had accumulated a handsome independence, he could not determine on leading a life of repose. He had the career of perpetual vigilance and adventure had unfitted him, and he became a manufacturer of Paper Maude, about two leagues from Paris, where he employs from forty to fifty persons,—principally, it is asserted, liberated convicts, whom he employs in preference of the time of their sentence, ex cast upon society without home, or friends, or character. Here he continues to resort to dishonest practices did not this asylum offer them the possession, and afford them opportunity of earning an honest living by industrious practices.

Such is a brief outline of the career of Vidocq—he commenced his memoirs in 1827, during his imprisonment, becomes a jolly companion of the "prigs"—is condemned to a second imprisonment—the commander and spy—and ultimately settles down to provide for negroes—the oppressors and murderers!

The life of the man must be a curious one from first to last—talk of the adventures of Don Quixote—Gil Blas—Robinson Crusoe—Baron Munchausen—Peter Wilkins—or the marvellous incidents of Rob-man Cruise—they are commonplace and tame, and dwindle into nothing in comparison with the chivalric deeds—horrid triumphs, &c. &c. contained in the life of Vidocq—we are ever to be remembered Vidocq his escapes from prisons, the ingenious devices which he adopted to elude pursuit, and his dexterity in the art of crime detection—his wonderful transformation of person, and complete metamorphosis of character, are subjects highly attractive connected with his history, impress the reader with astonishment, that any man in a civilized region; a great spy; a great deceiver, and altogether a very great man.

In this narrative no species of vice is concealed—prostitution is exhibited in its best and worst features—all the varieties of gambling are revealed, and in an attentive perusal of the work, any one possessing an ordinary share of penetration, may from it, complete, dexterous and accomplish d rogue.

It has been a matter of marvel to us, frequently, in registering the rapid advancement of crime in the world, in existence—that no genius has stepped forth, showing the advantages of developing the principles of roguery—but on this subject we shall no longer wonder—Vidocq, the immortal Vidocq—has opened the secrets of picking—picking—picking—picking—picking—receiving and hiding, in a manner as creditable to himself as it is beneficial to others.

According to Vidocq, Paris contains more scoundrels than any other city in the world—we were not aware of all the rogues in the universe—and where may be found more cunning, more trickery, greater swindling, and open robbery, that was ever devised, schemed or invented by man. We cannot but say that these revelations are very interesting, and to the philosopher most prove instructive. But we doubt their utility to the great body of community in a pleasant mind. We fear that their perusal will have a demoralizing effect, and be productive of more evil than good—the latent fatty of moral principle which is the only safe guard to virtue.

However, be this as it may, the book will be extensively read, and if we could think that it might safely be commended to the public, we would not hesitate to say, that it is one of the most engaging and extraordinary productions, in the way of a memoir, ever published.

Notwithstanding our opinion that Vidocq has called occasionally into requisition his remarkable genius, and that in too many instances, he has established his reputation and obtained his wealth at the expense of fellow-men—yet upon the whole we believe that his narrative is true, and that he has related the circumstances of his life, as they occurred in the order of their real.

In dismissing this production, we regret that we have not room to enumerate more fully its moral features, but on the whole it must be regarded as a production in a own judgment, and if it produces nothing more than amusement, we shall be glad to present our compliments to the author Vidocq.

As Accomplished Thief.—After the meeting of the fetters was done (in a general way to that in which it had been performed at my first departure) I was put at the head of the first section, with Joseph, one of the most celebrated thieves of Paris. He was a man better known as the marquis de Saint Armand de Paris, which he had assumed. He was a man of thirty-six years old, with a gentlemanly appearance, and also of manners. He was the most perfect master of finesse. His travelling costume was that of a dandy having his bed-room in his boudoir. With pockets worn of silver, and his cane, he wore a waistcoat trimmed with Asiatrac fur, of the same colour, and the whole completed with a large shawl lined with crimson velvet. His expenditure equalled his appearance, but, on account of his high connections and influence of repose, he also supported three or four others of the section.

Joseph never had any education, but having entered when very young into the service of a rich colonel, whom he accompanied in all his travels, he acquired manners sufficiently good not to disgrace any circle. There has sometimes been seen in the most select circles in the first society, named him "Passe-par-tout." He was so completely identified with the character, that at the Bagne, without consulting the register, and imagining indiscriminately with men of the most miserable appearance, he would keep up a conversation for hour, and though educated in a convict's cassock—having "Gentleman" written on his back in crimson, he bestowed an hour daily on his toilet, and was extremely particular about the appearance of his beards, which were constantly very handsome.

Joseph was one of those thieves, of whom fortunate, by her love of gain, or wealth, he was enabled and prepared an enterprise sometimes as long as a year before hand. Operating principally by means of false keys, he began by making a model in wax of the lock of the outer door. The key made, he entered the first part of the night of the enterprise, he took another model, and opened her inside and that in the second chamber, and it seemed by her inside, that only being able to get on during the absence from the inside of the apartment, he must lose much time before the actual operation of robbery could be effected. He only had recourse to this experiment when in company, that is, when it was impossible to introduce himself to the house; for if he could contrive to procure admittance under any pretext, he soon obtained impressions of all the locks, and when the keys were ready, he used to invite the persons to dine with him, in the Rue Chantereine, and whilst they were at table, his accomplice stopped the apartments, from whence he had also contrived to draw away the servants either by asking their masters to bring them to bale to visit at the table, or by engaging the attention of the waiting maids and cooks by lovers who were in the plot. The porters gave nothing, because they seldom took anything but drinks of wine. The dinner being ended, the guests are to be removed, they locked it up in their pockets, and it was thrown out of a window to an accomplice in waiting, and who was generally in the street.

Joseph was a man of the most refined taste, and well informed, of all subjects except that for which he was educated, and of which he was a master. He had the opportunity of gaining the information, which he possessed, by the conversation of the persons with whom he except that of the cash chest, of which a secret ward concerned all the domestics, commencing with the valet de chambre, and ending with the scullion. The cashier, too, never parted from his key but the three o'master did not hand Joseph. Having formed a close intimacy with the cashier, he pressed on an occasion of pleasure to dine with him, on the day appointed, they went to a concert, &c. On approaching the Rue Louvois, they saw by the river side a woman apparently dying, and the blood spouting from her mouth and nostrils. The cashier, with his usual politeness, stopped, and, assisting her, found her to be a married female, of the profession of blood was to spare a key to the back of the door. But no one had a key, except the cashier, who, at first, offered that of his apartment. That offer declined. The cashier, pressed, at length, gave their address. The lady, charmed at meeting with those who appeared to be persons of the first distinction, and which was opposed with the second between the husband and the police. It has been since ascertained that a piece of machinery was had been placed there expressly for the occasion, and the whole scene had been concerted. These duty after, the cash-box was empty.

As I have already stated, Joseph played off the lash and mighty, spent money with the freedom of a man who constantly by it. Besides, he was very charitable, and I could cite many instances of his charitable generosity, which I leave to the examination of journalists. Amongst others, the following: One day he penetrated into an inner apartment in the Rue de Rivoli, which he had been informed would yield a rich booty. At first the resistance of the inmates surprised him, but the proprietor might be a miner. He went on operating, and, after two hours' labor, succeeded only found in a desk a bundle of parchment's deeds. Before he left, he took from his pocket five louis, and placing them on the mantel-piece, wrote on the glass three words, "Payment for broken furniture;" he then closed, and, after closing the doors carefully, lest any other robbers, less scrupulous, should carry off what he had left.

When Joseph set out with us for Bicetre it was his third journey. He afterwards escaped twice, was retaken, and died at the Bagne at Rochefort in 1806.—*Memoirs of Vidocq.*

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Proceeding farther to the south, he saw three other Islands, and at length arrived at a very large Island called Cuba, but to which he gave the name of Isabella. He had taken the precaution before the leaving of San Salvador on board, he learned from them that it was called Cuba, but he gave it the name of Isabella. He next proceeded to an Island which he called Espanyola in, honor of the nation by which he was employed. Here he built a Fort and formed a small settlement. He then returned home, having on board some of the natives, some of the productions of the different Islands, and arrived at the Port of Palos on the 15th of March 1493, having been seven months and eleven days absent on this important voyage. Nothing could possibly tend more effectually to rouse the adventurous spirit in human nature, than the discoveries which Columbus had made: no time was therefore lost, nor expense spared in preparing a fleet of ships, with which this great man should revisit the countries he had made known. Seventeen ships were got ready in six months, and fifteen hundred persons embarked on board them, among whom were many of good families. These engaged in the enterprise, from the expectation, that the new discovered country was either the Garden of Eden, or the Land of Ophir from which Solomon obtained his gold and precious stones. Columbus had in this second time from the port of Cadiz on the 25th of September 1493; when he arrived at St. Espanyola, he had the affliction to find, that all the Spaniards whom he left there, about 36 in number, had been put to death by the natives, in revenge for the cruelties and outrages which they had committed; therefore soon after his return to that Island, he resolved to make war with the Indians, who amounted to about 100,000 men. Having collected his full force, he attacked them by night, whilst they were assembled in a wide plain, and obtained a most decisive victory without the loss of one man on his part. Being now in possession of the country, the seat of which was appalling, and their effect against a numerous body of Indian chiefs drawn up in battle array in the highest degree, destructive; Columbus had brought over with him a small body of cavalry. The Indians who had never before seen such a creature, imagined the Spanish horses to be rational beings, and that each with its rider formed but one animal, they were astonished at their speed and considered their impetuosity and strength as irresistible. By this onset, they were routed, another formidable enemy to terrify and destroy them: a great number of the largest, size of dogs, which were also bred in Europe, and been brought hither, which, set on by their weapons, without attempting resistance, they fled with the utmost precipitation, and could not cite. Numbers were slain, and more made prisoners, who were soon afterwards reduced to slavery. Such as survived the massacre and preserved their freedom, fled into the mountains of the Island, which not yielding them sufficient means of subsistence, they were compelled to obtain a portion of food from their cruel pursuers, the Spaniards. God then, in order to preserve life; a tribute being imposed upon them, which was rigorously exacted. Thus a wretched race, the recollection of their former happiness sharpened and which their hopeless situation rendered still insupportable, died in great numbers, the innocent but unrevenged victims of European avarice.

After Columbus came Americus Vespucius, who under patronage of the merchants of Seville, followed the track of Columbus, touching upon the continent of South America; and after returning to Spain again, published a pompous account of his voyage, and discoveries, and gave his name to the continent of America, in the year 1498.

John Cabot, a Venitian, obtained a grant from Henry VII. of England in the year 1496, and in 1497 discovered North America. Sebastian Cabot son after Columbus had successfully crossed the Atlantic; but as the torrents of that country brought down no gold, and the Indians were not indecked with any costly ornaments but rather naked, no attempts were made then to explore the country for near a century after its discovery.

In the year 1620, a company of persecuted English religionists, composing the church of Mr. Robinson, emigrated first to America, after having obtained a Royal grant of a very extensive tract of land, (now called New England) near on the 5th of August, with a fair wind set sail and bid adieu forever to their native country; on the 10th November they discovered land were they disembarked, and concluded to abide until such time as further discoveries could be made; they erected a few temporary huts, and soon after, by mutual consent, it was agreed to choose a body politic. Before they left Holland, they had appointed a governor, and in the exchange of the country, he was continued in the office. Soon after their landing, the governor died, and the vacancy was filled by Wm. Bradford.

New England from this period began to rapidly peopled by the European; and from the emigration from the mother country, that in less than six years, from the time that the first adventurers landed at Plymouth, there were seven considerable towns built and settled in Massachusetts Bay, and Connecticut.

In the year 1630 and 1633, great additions were made to the colony. Such was the rage for emigration to New England, that in 1633, a law in council thought fit to issue an order, February 1st 1633, to prevent it. The order however was not strictly obeyed.

In 1633, the foundation of a new colony was laid in Connecticut upon the river of the same name, who first settled at Plymouth; a party of the inhabitants, removed to a pleasant and fertile Island, which they called Rhode Island, while others settled at Providence, Warwick and Newport. Thus it was, for, in the course of a few years, a great part of New England, which so late was an uncultivated forest, resounded with the axe of the woodman, apparently flying, and the blood spouting from her mouth and nostrils. The cashier, too, never parted from his key but three o'master did not hand Joseph. Having formed a close intimacy with the cashier, he pressed on an occasion of pleasure to dine with him, on the day appointed, they went to a concert, &c. On approaching the Rue Louvois, they saw by the river side a woman apparently dying, and the blood spouting from her mouth and nostrils. The cashier, with his usual politeness, stopped, and, assisting her, found her to be a married female, of the profession of blood was to spare a key to the back of the door. But no one had a key, except the cashier, who, at first, offered that of his apartment. That offer declined. The cashier, pressed, at length, gave their address. The lady, charmed at meeting with those who appeared to be persons of the first distinction, and which was opposed with the second between the husband and the police. It has been since ascertained that a piece of machinery was had been placed there expressly for the occasion, and the whole scene had been concerted. These duty after, the cash-box was empty.

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Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Robt. T. Bickley, publisher of the Reporter, Counterfeit Detector, and Prices Current.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 24, 1834.

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ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, October 25, 1834.

Publication Office, No. 36 Carter's Alley, opposite the Girard Bank.

☞ *Advertisements from a distance, are not inserted in the Saturday Evening Post, unless paid for in advance.*

Some weeks since, a number of bills of the Saturday Evening Post, for collection, were given to THOMAS K. GREENBANK, who has made no returns, and has (we have been informed) left the country for England. As we know not what he has collected, we enclose in the paper this week, duplicate bills for the subscriptions. Those who have not paid their bills to Greenbank, will please remit; and those who have paid him, are requested to give us notice of the fact. Perhaps the postmasters, where the papers are received, will oblige both parties by doing so. Greenbank had bills for subscribers in the following towns, principally in Delaware:—Cantwell's Bridge, Centreville, Concord, Dagsboro, Delaware City, Georgetown, Glasgow, Loveville, Lewis, Laurel, Middleton, Marcus Hook, Middletown, Milford, Newport, St. Georges, and Summit Bridge.

We have indulged a juvenile correspondent, by giving place to the article on our first page, relating to the Discovery of America. The writer, if he had asked advice, would probably have chosen a less hackneyed subject; but the account he has prepared evinces no little industry and attention, and we trust its publication will encourage him to persevere in his literary labours.

Some new works which we have been unable to peruse this week, will be noticed in our next.

THE MONEY EXPERIMENT.

A correspondent in Ohio, as an apology for his meagre collections and remittances, says, the "*experiment* is in full and fatal operation *with us now*—business is *dull*, and *money* we hardly dare *ask* for." The observation shows partially the current of pressure. Some six and nine months since, its operation was severe enough in this city; now it is relieved, and the banks issue their notes freely. Men of business are informed by their friends, (directors in the banks,) that money is plenty, and their paper is wanted. The reason is obvious—the *main-spring* maintains its liberal line of discount, and all the little fountains near the seaboard, basking in the sunshine, pour out their treasures to their customers. The operation proves the great, the indispensable necessity of a controlling power, managed with discretion, to keep the great money market in healthful tone, maintaining a pure and unadulterated currency.

A recent incident will show those unacquainted with it, the mode in which these matters are managed. A substantial little institution, not more than 30 miles distant from this city, was recently called on by an agent of the "*Monster,*" for $20,000 in specie, in exchange for that amount of its notes. It promptly met the demand, and a few days after, sent one of its directors, a gentleman strongly inimical to the Mother bank, with a demand for *thirty thousand* in specie. He gladly accepted the office, and triumphantly made his claim known at the "marble palace;" but was informed that they had other money which would perhaps be quite as acceptable to him. He was handed thirty thousand dollars in notes of his own bank, and was informed that they had still twenty thousand dollars more *of the same* kind of currency on hand for his acceptance—that there was no kind of hostility against his institution, but that the bank had observed a much larger emission of its notes than was customary, holding $70,000 of its paper; and had, therefore, forwarded the $20,000 as a feeler, to ascertain if it was warranted by its circumstances to issue large amounts of its paper. The country gentleman was somewhat mortified at the sang froid with which his demand was received, and hastened back without the "*hard money.*"

THE GREAT WEST.

The intimate connection which has so long existed between Philadelphia and the valley of the Mississippi, and which has been maintained with good feeling and unbroken faith, is now receiving new cementing force by the completion of the Pennsylvania canal and rail-road from here to Pittsburgh. This is now *the great high-road of the Union;* its effects are as yet undeveloped, though every day brings us nearer to the great result. A very brisk trade is now carrying on through this improvement to which our sister states pay tribute, by forwarding goods to our wharves, to be transported to the West, which, in turn, is pouring into our lap her richest products.

The Canal Commissioners have ordered their agents to keep open the Pennsylvania canal till the first of January, and as much later as the weather will permit. Their report to the Legislature, last winter, stated that tolls had been received *during every month of the year;* and in moderate winters, the same result may be usually expected. This is an advantage not possessed by the New York canal, which must be now very near the common period of closing. That great work, like a man who has acquired a vast reputation in various departments of literature, is now so well established, and in possession of so great a revenue, that it can well afford to spare us a little of its *extras.* It is a fact, that there is business enough for both, and even for a third route—so that no cause for jealousy need exist among neighbours; for it has been remarked—not less beautifully than truly—that the contest for the carrying trade, is one in which all parties must win; it developes new resources in a country, tends to increase the activity and intelligence of the people, and disperses among the labouring classes that wealth which is too frequently tending to concentrate in the hands of individuals. Internal improvements, as much as any physical results can, tend to the grand result of political economists, the greatest good of the greatest number, in the smallest possible space of time.

Our citizens have always fully appreciated the great resources of the West: our merchants, in particular, remember the advantages of the intercourse we have so long enjoyed—and they have viewed, with no inconsiderable pleasure, the levelling of the mountains that partially divided us. Western Pennsylvania, too, has arisen in her strength, as the prospect of intercourse with her chief city brightened. We have viewed, with great satisfaction, the evidence of an altered tone in our exchange papers, with regard to the feelings between the western counties and Philadelphia. Former causes of ill-will have faded away, as the common link between us has been lengthened: we know our dependance on the West better, and the western people appreciate the advantages of an exchange of commodities and opinions. We are now one people in interest and affection; it shall be our endeavour to foster the growing amity.

No longer divided by the Alleghany mountains, our financial concerns coalesce—and Ohio, ever partial to making her purchases in Philadelphia, hails with gratification the consummation of this new order of things, by which goods from the sea-board are landed opposite her shores, for one dollar the hundred, instead of from three to four dollars, and even more. The very heart of her rich domain is reached for a sum, which but yesterday would not have transported goods to the capital of our own state, distant only one hundred miles. Her merchants now look to Philadelphia as the great mart of purchase and sale; and sure we are, that they cannot do better, both as regards cheapness of transportation and cheapness of purchase, than to tarry with us in the prosecution of their eastern concerns. The neighbouring states of Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, &c. &c., will all feel the benefits of Pennsylvania's expenditure, and they will not be slow to bring to our doors the rich products of their luxuriant soil, and of their industry, to exchange them for the contents of our well-stored ware-houses.

Several sections of Ohio, which we but too well remember were strongly tempted to abandon our routes for the Erie canal, now find it to their advantage to return to their old channel of purchase, and to a renovation of the good old commercial feelings. We can say to them, that Philadelphia never presented more or stronger inducements than she now does, to tempt the purchaser to her store-houses.

Every arrangement that could be desired—every facility that could be afforded, she now possesses. Our Market street and its neighbouring thoroughfares, are filled with desirable articles; these are daily augmented, on terms highly favourable.

One word, while on this interesting topic, we may venture to hope will reach some eye in the West, whose owner will be able to profit by it. There has been a most lamentable deficiency of certain kinds of fruit this season, particularly apples; no great and general was the early frost, which destroyed the fruit, that there can scarcely have been laid up a tithe of the dried article; we therefore would encourage shipments of all dried fruits to this market, as likely to meet a ready and profitable sale. The more perishable products of the soil, which formerly we could not hope to receive from the West, may now be safely and readily transported to us; and it is not vain to expect that a portion even of our winter butter will come to us from Ohio. Let the farmers of that fine grazing state, look to it individually; there are many mouths here to feed, and they proverbially like good things about as well as any class of Americans. We should like to crack a few of their best nuts too;—also, have a taste of their honey—and, to close our catalogue, they may send to this office just as many notes of solvent banks as it suits their convenience to despatch; *they* are an article of easy transmission, and are especial favourites with some of our numerous employers.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The result of the recent contest in this state, is the choice of the following named gentlemen as members of the twenty-fourth Congress, viz:

	Jackson.	Anti-Jackson.
1st dis.	Joel B. Sutherland.	
2d,		James Harper,
		*J. R. Ingersoll.
3d,	*Michael W. Ash.	
4th,		David Potts,
		William Heister,
		Ed. Darlington.
5th,	*Jacob Fry, Jr.	
6th,		*Mathias Morris.
7th,	D. D. Wagener,	
8th,	*Ed. B. Hubley,	
9th,	H. A. Muhlenberg.	
10th,		William Clark.
11th,	*Henry Logan.	
12th,		George Chambers.
13th,	Jesse Miller.	
14th,	Jos. Henderson.	
15th,	Andrew Beaumont.	
16th,	J. B. Anthony.	
17th,	John Laporte.	
18th,	*John Mann.	
19th,	*John Klingensmith.	
20th,	*Andrew Buchanan.	
21st,		T. M. T. McKennan.
22d,		Harmer Denny.
23d,	S. S. Harrison.	
24th,		John Banks.
25th,	John Galbraith.	

Those marked with an asterisk, (*) are new members.

The aggregate majority of the 17 Jackson members, is about 18,000: the aggregate majorities of the 11 anti-Jackson members, is about 6000.

Ten State Senators were elected this year, of which the Jackson party carried six, and the Whigs four. The names of the Jackson-men are—Borden and Harper, of Philadelphia county; Slenker, Northumberland; Leet, Washington; Kelly, Venango; Sangston, Greene. Whigs—Toland, Philadelphia city; James, Chester; Strohm, Lancaster; Harper, Dauphin. The position of the parties in the Senate, is Jackson members 25—Whigs 8.

In the House of Representatives, there are 100 members. The Jackson party have elected 60, and the Whigs 40. Last year the anti-Jackson strength in the House was 35.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Several institutions of this character exist in this country, but their nature and character appear to be not clearly comprehended, or the advantages which they offer would be more generally embraced. A satisfactory explanation is furnished by Mr. Johnson, President of the Baltimore Life Insurance Company, in a letter addressed to the editor of the Fredericksburg Arena. A Life Insurance Company offers the means either of increasing an income during life by the application of capital, or of securing a capital to one's family after death by the annual payment of a portion of income during life. Thus, an individual advanced in years, whose revenue, derived for example from an investment of capital yielding six per cent, is not sufficient for his support, may increase it to eight or ten per cent according to his age, by transferring his investment to a Life Insurance Company, and thus secure to himself a competent support till his death. The benefit afforded by such an institution, in a case like this is obvious. Where it affords means of laying up capital, its utility is still greater. The father of a family whose maintenance is derived from his business, and whose death would leave his family destitute, is enabled by a slight economy to save from his revenue annually a sum sufficient to pay the premium of insurance and provide through other hands an accumulation for his family in case of his early death. Such an obligation is too a motive to economy: a man who would but lay by one or two hundred dollars yearly to accumulate under his own management, would not fail to pay this amount regularly, knowing that it secured a handsome sum to his family after his death. In addition to the pecuniary advantage, it creates in the head of a family and in all its members a comfortable feeling of security. A person aged twenty-five years with an income of two thousand dollars a year, who invests one hundred and twenty dollars annually at five per cent, will have at the end of ten years an accumulation including compound interest of a little more than fifteen hundred dollars: the same sum of one hundred and twenty dollars, employed in insuring his life, would enable him to dispose by will of four thousand dollars, and secure that amount to his family were he to die after having made but one payment.

"These insurances, says Mr. Donaldson, are very common in England. In one company alone, 7500 policies have been annually made for twenty years.—Why should not they be as popular in this country?—They suit better the spirit of our people. There is more of speculation in business here than in England. Our trade is more dependent on the life of the trader. It is to his honor as much as to his capital that his creditor trusts and if the debtor lives, that honor will be untarnished. But death consults no such ties. He calls the debtor as well as the creditor, and too often leaves the last to mourn over his loss.

"But an insurance on his life would not only protect the creditor but it would give credit to the trader. Were it known that a merchant had an insurance on his life which would enure to the benefit of his estate, it would give him a credit of more advantage than ten times the premium paid.

"In the mercantile world it would give a security and certainty which no other plan can give. On the death of the drawer of a note, the endorser must provide for its payment immediately. Even if the estate of the drawer be solvent, it requires time before the law permits its settlement. In the mean time the endorser must pay the note at any sacrifice or his credit is forfeited. A Life Insurance covers all such contingencies. The estate of the debtor is protected and the endorser is enabled to lift the note without waiting the tediousness of the law."

THE DISTRICT SCHOOL.

A work under this title, by J. Orville Taylor, has recently been published by the Harpers, New York. It is designed to illustrate the importance of education, and to point out the defects of the present system. The writer appears to possess a full knowledge of this important subject, and his remarks on the duties of parents in educating their children; on the qualifications of teachers, school discipline, the advantages of knowledge, &c. are distinguished by sound sense, and weighty arguments. The style is pure and perspicuous, and the reasonings of the author eloquent and instructive. Appended to the book, is a preface, written by John Dear, Esq. and recommendations from a number of eminent gentlemen of New York.

The annexed remarks of Mr. Taylor, on the manners of scholars, are worthy of attention.

"The government and discipline of a school should have particular regard to the manners of the scholars. Very little attention is given in our district schools to this important part of education. I say important, for manners are something with all, and everything with some. I must say, and it is with reluctance, that the American people, especially the labouring classes, have too great a disregard, (may I not almost say contempt) for what is called 'politeness.' As soon as this word is mentioned to some, especially in the country, hypocrisy, affectation, and hollow civility dance in their fancy, and they immediately suppose that every one who is polite is insincere, a dandy, and a fellow of great pretensions without the least worth. They think that politeness and honesty can never be united; and have suspicions of every one who is not as rough and as blunt as they are. Hence, they take no pains to improve their own manners, or to correct the indecencies and clownishness of their children or associates. The manners and address of the teacher never undergo inspection; they are probably never thought of, unless they are a little cultivated, and then, perhaps, they are set down to his disadvantage. This is not always so, but it is too often. We, as a people, have too much selfishness, too much social independence. We are too indifferent to those little things and decencies upon which the most of our happiness is placed. In our intercourse with each other, there are a thousand attentions and civilities which greatly increase our enjoyment; and which cost us neither time nor money. This all know, and all acknowledge; and it is to be regretted that so little attention is paid to the manners of the children in our district schools. It is true, they are taught, in some places, to pull off their hats, and to pitch the head towards the ground, when a neighbour or stranger passes or enters the school. And this is the whole amount of their instructions. If they obey orders in this, by making preparation for some time before the traveller comes up, and by repeating the bow three or four times, they have learned sufficient, and are looked upon as 'patterns of politeness.' *Chastity of thought and language, and graceful manners,* are seldom required. It is painful in the extreme to witness the uncouthness and vulgarity which are licensed by some teachers; for, to be silent on the subject gives a license. I know that there are many teachers who are honourable exceptions, and I wish there were more. A proper degree of attention to the convenience and happiness of others, is no small virtue. It is a duty which is binding on all."

THEATRICAL.

Mr. Wallack and Miss Phillips have been delighting the play-goers of this city, during the past week. Both are excellent performers, who occupy the first rank in the profession. Mr. Mathews, the great comedian, will be with us next week, and those who enjoy good jokes, may prepare for a vast fund of amusement. The drolleries of this genuine son of comedy, are irresistible. Wallack will leave this country for England immediately. He is engaged at Drury Lane, where Sinclair is now performing.

Miss S. Philips, a vocalist of some merit, has recently appeared at the Park Theatre, and made a favourable impression.

A piece called the Queen's Champion, has been produced at the Hay-Market theatre, London, and favourably received. Miss Glossop, daughter of the manager of the Victoria Theatre, has written an opera, the music of which has been highly spoken of. The Manfred of Byron, was to be produced at Drury Lane. Covent Garden is to open with the Bravo, by Planche. Young Kean has been successfully playing at Cheltenham. The Adelphi's stage has been considerably enlarged, and will open with a regenerated dramatic corps. The Birmingham musical festival was to commence on the 7th October. The Hull musical festival was to take place on the 24th Sept. Braham was among the number of singers.

THE CASKET.

The next number of this popular work, which will be published early in November, will contain a finely engraved portrait of ALI BEY EL ABBASSI, the celebrated traveller, accompanied with a very interesting sketch of his history. A large portion of the reading matter will be original, and among the articles which we feel assured will be read with attention, we may mention, "the Paradise of Spring," the story of "Isabel L." and an "Essay on the Education of Females." The selected articles will be found varied and entertaining, particularly the extracts from several new works.

The November number will also contain a view of St. Mark's Place, Venice, and of the River Thames, London, both of which are accompanied with accurate descriptions.

A destructive fire broke out in Rivington street, N. Y. on Tuesday evening. It commenced in the smith shop of Mr. Doremus, and spread to a wheelwright shop, a stable and several dwelling houses adjoining, all of which were more or less injured. A New York paper states that an amusing incident occurred during this fire, which affords a striking illustration of the old adage, that "haste makes waste."

One family having some ducks and chickens in a large coop, and a pig on the premises, which was in danger of being *roasted* too soon, in their eagerness to save the whole, hastily thrust piggy into the poultry coop, and carried all to a place of safety from the flames. Being thus secure in his own person, piggy bethought himself that he should like a *game supper.*—He therefore devoured both ducks and chickens with the relish of an Alderman; and when the owners returned to look after their living delicacies, nothing of the poultry remained but the feathers! We have heard of carrying the tongs & andirons carefully down stairs by hand and placing them in the street, for preservation, during the confusion of a fire, and at the same time dashing the looking-glass upon the pavement through the window for the same purpose—and we beg leave to record the story of the pig and the chickens along side of it.

We once heard of a lady in this city, whose conduct on a similar occasion, was not less ludicrous than that of the family noticed above. The adjoining house was on fire, and it became necessary for her to remove her furniture. In great trepidation she hastened to a closet, took from thence a *salt-cellar,* and carried it some distance away, out of the reach of danger. This safely deposited she returned for her *pepper box,* which she carefully conveyed to the same place. Fortunately her friends had more self possession, and her valuable property was preserved.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The election in Charleston, resulted in the success of the entire State Rights ticket, by the following vote:

Pickney, (Whig candidate for Congress)		1382
Huger, (Jackson do	do	1241
Majority for Pickney,		141

GEORGIA.

The Charleston Mercury, (a State Rights Journal) says—It seems that we have lost the Georgia election. Our ticket for Congress is no longer ahead, according to the latest returns. But the cause has lost nothing in strength. It is the first time the Georgia Nullifiers fought *as Nullifiers,* and they have been defeated at first as we were. But like us they will fight their way upwards, and then retain their ascendancy.

The Union ticket is about 2000 votes ahead. There are still about 20 counties to be heard from.

To Readers and Correspondents.

When addressing the publisher respecting subscribers, please *always* mention at what post office the papers are received.

"The Jew," is under consideration.

"C. Bard," writes very incorrectly; so much so, that we should be scarcely justified by our readers in "putting him in print."

"The Rural Lovers," is a common-place article, that would scarcely be tolerated in a school-room.

"X." "S." "Virtus," "A. Z." and "E. O." are rejected.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

Oct. 17.—Received from		*Received from*	
H. T. Jefferies,	$2 00	Simon Drum, Esq.	10 00
Otis Peck,	5 00	Charles Divine,	1 00
Thos. H. Jackson,	10 00	Jno. Lawson, Esq.	2 00
Jacob H. Holt,	3 00	John Dunlap, Esq.	1 00
H. Edwards, Esq.	3 00	L. F. Avery, Esq.	1 00
L. Gex, Esq.	5 00	*Oct. 21.*	
A. J. Comstock, Esq.	2 00	P. M. Tabb,	103 40
Jon. Weston, Esq.	1 00	L. A. Clark, [nett]	1 50
Oct. 18.		T. B. Murphy,	5 00
S. Wood,	2 00	S. W. Vernon,	2 00
J. M. Hadden, Esq.	3 00	S. Oliphant, Esq.	2 00
John Morris, Esq.	2 00	S. Close, Esq.	1 00
Jos. M. French, Esq.	3 00	*Oct. 22.*	
A. T. Barnes, Esq.	5 00	Robert Hazlett,	5 00
J. M. Campbell, Esq.	30 00	Roswell Reed,	4 00
Wm. Fouke, Esq.	2 00	Geo. W. Sanford,	2 00
J. H. Conden, Esq.	5 00	Eli Norris, Esq.	2 00
H. B. McKay, Esq.	15 00	Cear Kesler, Esq.	2 00
R. M. Cooper, Esq.	4 00	*Oct. 23.*	
J. D. Murrill, Esq.	10 00	W. T. Rodgers, Esq.	2 00
Oct. 20.		B. Bicknell, Esq.	2 00
Daniel C. Lowber,	37 36	Geo. Haywood, Esq.	10 00
Henry West, pr.	2 00	A. Custard, Esq.	2 00
Job Nichols,	2 00	Jas. Cummings, Esq.	2 00
Wm. H. Brown,	2 00	J. M. Cooper, Esq.	2 00
J. H. Rose, Esq.	2 00	J. S. Olmstead, Esq.	2 00

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.—The first number of a new literary magazine, designed to be published at Richmond, Virginia, reached us a few days since. It presents a very neat and creditable appearance, and its contents which are principally original, evidence an unusual degree of talent. The publication is conducted [illegible] and as it is the only literary periodical south of the Potomac, it will, no doubt, be handsomely supported in the southern states. We wish the proprietor, T. W. White, Esq. entire success in this undertaking, and trust it will be the means of bringing into action much literary talent which now lies dormant.

Among the poetical contributions in the specimen number, we notice a very pretty trifle, from the pen of a lady of this city.

TO MY CHILDREN—ON NEW-YEAR.

BY MRS. S. F. BROWN.

Another year has wing'd its flight,
And left us where it found us,
In health, affection, and delight,
With every charm around us.

The overruling eye of Heaven
Has guided, guarded, cheer'd us:
Its bounteous hand has freely given,
Its bounteous love endeared us.

Time shall roll on, and still each year
Exchange our mutual pleasures,—
Tho' fortune frown on our career
The *heart* shall be our treasure.

And when at last stern Fate's decree
Our kindred souls shall sever,
In regions of eternity
They'll join in joy for ever.

Philadelphia.

The annexed, also original, is from the polished pen of Mrs. Sigourney, of Hartford.

INTEMPERANCE.

Parent!—who with speechless feeling
O'er thy cradled treasure bent,
Every year new claims revealing,
Yet thy wealth of love unspent,
Hast thou seen that blossom blighted
By a drear, untimely frost?
All thy labor unrequited?
Every glorious promise lost?

Wife!—with agony unspoken,
Shrinking from affliction's rod,
Is thy prop—thine idol broken—
Fondly trusted—next to God?
Husband!—o'er thy hope a mourner,
Of thy chosen friend ashamed,
Hast thou to her burial borne her,
Unrepentant—unreclaimed?

Child!—in tender weakness turning
To thy heaven-appointed guide,
Doth a lava-poison burning,
Tinge with gall, affection's tide?
Still that orphan-burden bearing,
Darker than the grave can show,
Dost thou bow thee down despairing,
To a heritage of wo?

Country!—on thy sons depending,
Strong in manhood, bright in bloom,
Hast thou seen thy pride descending,
Shrouded—to th' unhonor'd tomb?
Rise!—on eagle-pinion soaring,—
Rise!—like one of Godlike birth,—
And Jehovah's aid imploring,
Sweep the Spoiler from the earth.

RAIL-ROAD TO PORT DEPOSIT.

A meeting of citizens of Chester county was held in East Marlborough township, on the 18th instant, for the purpose of considering the propriety of adopting measures for constructing a rail road from West Chester to Port Deposit. After some consultation on the subject, it was resolved "That James Kelton, Joseph Sharp, Joseph J. Lewis, Caleb Swayne, William Everhart, Dr. Wilmer Worthington, Abraham Hoopes and Joel Swayne, be a committee to prepare and procure to be presented to the legislature of this State, during their approaching session, a petition for a law incorporating a company to make a rail road from the borough of West Chester, by the nearest and best practicable route to the Maryland line, in a direction to Port Deposit, and also to correspond with such citizens of the state of Maryland as they may judge eligible for the purpose of procuring their co-operation in the continuation of the road from the said Maryland line to Port Deposite."

London Fashions for September.

From the Court Magazine.

It is to the fashionable watering places that we must this month look for the prevailing modes. This year they are characterised by even more than their usual simplicity. White jaconet muslin peignoirs are a good deal in request for the morning promenade.—Some are fastened up the front with bows of coloured riband, and are worn only with a large double pelerine trimmed with two rows of lace; that is to say, one to each fall, or else a row of riband run into each of the broad hems; the ceinture corresponds. Those with floating ends are not adopted in the early part of the morning. Pelisses of French cambric, fastened down the front with mother-of-pearl buttons, and having the front of the skirt and the pelerine bordered with lace, are also in favour. Valenciennes and Mechlin laces are the only ones fashionable. Some of the most novel cambric pelisses are open before, and are bordered both round the bottoms and up the fronts with three or four small tucks, each of which is edged with a row of extremely fine but very narrow Valenciennes lace. These pelisses have no pelerine, but are made with a large square collar trimmed to correspond. This is a tasteful and simple style of neglige.

Silk pelisses, though less in vogue at this moment than those above cited, are fashionable; and we believe will by the end of the month be more so.

Small cottage bonnets continue in favour for the early part of the morning. They are principally of poux de soie, but we think drawn ones are upon the whole more in favour. It is only in the forms of half dress hats that we find some novelty, and in these it is rather an improvement than an alteration in the shape. Some have the brim oval, of moderate depth, standing out from the face, but not so much as they have been lately worn. Others have the brim more of the aureole kind. We observe that in the first description of hat, the sides of the brim are neither so long nor so close as in the beginning of the season, and in the second the brims are not so short. Rice straw and crape are the materials most in request for half dress hats, those of poux de soie, though fashionable, being comparatively few in number. Flowered gauze ribands of new and very pretty patterns are generally employed for trimming crape hats, with the addition of a light sprig of flower or fruit blossoms. Those of the eglantine, spirea, jessamine, apple, and peach, are fashionable, but moss-roses are still more numerous. Glazed taffeta ribands continue to be employed with flowers or feathers for rice straw hats; feathers are arranged en bouquet; they are always short, and not more than three employed. A new washing silk has just appeared for home neglige; it is called Madras Economie; it is placed in sober colours, and moderate sized patterns.

Indian muslin, either clear or thin jaconet, is now so generally employed for robes, for dinner or social evening parties, that nine dresses out of ten are composed of one or the other. These dresses are generally made with long sleeves; some with corsages a la Vierge. Others have the corsages cut low, and trimmed with large pelerines, also cut low; they are sloped so as to be very narrow in front, but fall very deep over the back and shoulders. These pelerines are always edged with lace; and if the corsage is not made with a pelerine, it is usually trimmed with lace disposed en mantille. The sleeves, if long, are a la folle; if short, those of the double bouffant form are most in favour; they descend as low as the elbow. Flounces are coming very much into favour. We have seen within the last fortnight several dresses trimmed with them, some with a single flounce only, others with two; but in either case there is a heading to the trimming. They are generally embroidered.

Head-dresses of hair without ornament are frequently adopted by young ladies for social parties. If these coiffures are ornamented, it must be with flowers; wreaths are most in request. Crape hats with round brims are also in favour. The interior of the brim is trimmed in a very light style with small flowers arranged en aureole. A sprig of flowers, generally of a different kind ornaments the crown. Fashionable colours are gray lilac, straw-colour, dust-colour, and some new shades of rose, green, and gray.

Chief Justice Mellen, of Maine, went out of office on the 10th instant, in consequence of having arrived at the age of seventy years, the limit fixed by the constitution of the state, beyond which a Judge cannot hold his seat on the bench.

A COSTLY COAT.—The London correspondent of the N. York Observer says he has ascertained that the coat which is a part of the court dress of Prince Esterhazi, an Austrian, in London, cost 100,000l. or $444,000, and he estimates that the other parts of the same dress cost as much as the coat. It is said that every time he wears the coat, it costs him about $1000 to make good the jewels which are brushed and shaken off in company. His whole person sparkles with jewels.

An aged man named William Shrouil, of Muddy Creek, Burke county, North Carolina, was shot on the 22d ult. by his son-in-law, and died almost instantly. Some altercation had previously taken place between them with regard to a note which the latter held against the former, and which the former declared to be forged. This is the only cause assigned for the act. The murderer has made his escape; his name is John Garrett.

ENORMOUS CATFISH.—A Mr. Gilbert, living at the North Bend, Ohio, caught a catfish 7 feet 3 inches long, 3 feet 8½ inches in circumference, and weighing *two hundred and fourteen pounds.* We have no doubt of the size and weight here given of this fish—none whatever; but it weighs so much that we do not like to shoulder the responsibility ourselves, and therefore give the *Lawrenceburg Palladium* as our authority.

BEER SHOPS.—Sir Allan Park, in his charge to the Grand Jury of the county of Northampton, in allusion to one of the cases which was to come before them, said, "I will only observe, that by the depositions it appears that the whole affair was concocted in one of those infamous resorts—a beer shop, against which houses I must enter my protest, and in their condemnation every one of my Learned Brothers agree. They are, I am certain, from the numerous cases that have come before me, which have originated in them one of the greatest evils in this country."—*Lon. paper.*

EXTRAORDINARY BIRTH.—A woman of the name of Hanan, residing in the parish of Kilbeha, in county Mayo, has had six children, four daughters and two sons, within these last nine months, two of whom were born on the 8th of November last, and four on the 28th of July. The parents are poor, but very industrious.—*Castlebar Telegraph.*

FORCE OF IMAGINATION.—A few years ago a celebrated physician, author of an excellent work on the [illegible] to the Minister of Justice to be allowed an opportunity of proving what he asserted by an experiment on a criminal condemned to death. The Minister complied with his request, and delivered over to him an assassin—a man who had been born of distinguished parents. The physician told him that several persons who had taken an interest in his family had obtained leave of the Minister that he should suffer death in some other way than on the scaffold, to avoid the disgrace of a public exposure, and that the easiest death he could die would be by blood letting. The criminal agreed to the proposal, and counted himself happy in being freed from the painful exhibition which he should otherwise have been made of, and rejoiced at being thus enabled to spare the feelings of his family and friends. At the time appointed the physician repaired to the prison, and the patient having been extended on a table, his eyes bound, and every thing being ready, he was slightly pricked near the principal veins of the legs and arms with the point of a pen. At the four corners of the table were four little fountains, filled with water, from which issued small streams falling into basins placed there to receive them. The patient, thinking that it was his blood that trickled into the basins, became weaker and weaker by degrees, and the remarks of the medical men in attendance in reference to the quality and appearance of the blood (made with that intention) increased the delusion, and he spoke more and more faintly, until his voice was at length scarcely audible. The profound silence which reigned in the apartment, and the constant dropping of the fountain, had so extraordinary an effect on the brain of the poor patient, that all his vital energies were soon gone although before a very strong man, and he died without having lost a single drop of blood.—*Le Conseiller.*

Advantages of Mendicity.—Rags, which are the reproach of poverty, are the beggar's robes, the graceful insignia of his profession, his tenure, his full dress, the suit in which he is expected to show himself in public. He is never out of the fashion, or limpeth awkwardly behind it. He is not required to put on court mourning. He weareth all colours, fearing none. His costume hath undergone less change than the quaker's. He is the only man in the universe who is not obliged to study appearances. The ups and downs of the world concern him no longer. He alone continueth in one stay. The price of stock or land affecteth him not. The fluctuations of agricultural or commercial prosperity touch him not, or at worst but change his customers. He is not expected to become bail or surety for any one. No man troubleth him with questioning his religion or politics. He is the only free man in the universe. If I were not the independent gentleman that I am, rather than be a retainer to the great, or a poor relation, I would choose, out of the delicacy and true greatness of my mind, to be a beggar.

HOW TO SPEAK WISELY.—Think before thou speakest,

First, what thou shalt speak;
Secondly, why thou shouldst speak;
Thirdly, to whom thou mayest have to speak;
Fourthly, about whom or what thou art to speak;
Fifthly, what will come from what thou dost speak;
Sixthly, what may be the benefit from what thou shalt speak;
Seventhly, who may be listening to what thou shalt speak.

Put thy word on thy fingers' ends before thou speakest it, and turn it over these seven ways before thou speakest it; and there will never come any harm from what thou shalt say.

Catwig the wise delivered this counsel to Taliesin, chief of the bards when he gave him his blessing.

THE EFFECTS OF WOMAN'S EYE UPON AN EXECUTIONER.—Ann Boleyn, being on the scaffold, would not consent to have her eyes covered with a bandage, saying that she had no fear of death. All that the divine who assisted at the execution could obtain from her, was, that she would shut her eyes; but as she was opening them at every moment, the executioner could not bear their mild and tender glances; fearful of missing his aim, he was obliged to invent an expedient to behead the queen. He drew off his shoes, and approached her silently; while he was at her left hand, another person advanced at her right, who made a great noise in walking, so that this circumstance drew the attention of Ann, she turned her face from the executioner, who was enabled to strike the fatal blow, without being disarmed by that spirit of affecting resignation which shone in the eyes of Ann Boleyn.—*D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature.*

AN AGREEABLE CONTRAST.—If we look into the female mind, we shall find virtues of a brighter hue, though not of the same colours of which we boast. We have greater depth of investigation; they greater acuteness of perception. Our strength of mind is compensated by their liveliness. If we have more courage to brave danger, they have far more fortitude to meet distress. Our eloquence has more force; theirs has more persuasion. Their virtues are feminine, but as substantial and as useful as ours. You never hear women rail against the married state as unmarried men frequently do. Gentleness and forbearance are so sweetly tempered and mingled in their constitutions, that they bear the hardships of their lot, however peculiarly severe it may be, without levelling a satire against such as are, by the generality of their sex, regarded as more fortunate.

FISHING IN THE GANGES.—"In going up the Ganges, I had an opportunity of seeing the most singular mode of catching fish ever adopted; and as it bears some relation to the subject, I will also describe it to you. During the periodical rains, the great river I mentioned overflows its banks, and causes vast inundations; so that I have been sailing for nearly a day together in a continued fresh water sea. After the floods have subsided, the smaller fish crowd up the nullas, or rivulets formed by the draining of the land, perhaps fearful of the larger foes or themselves in search of food. A fisherman of an idle sort, you may think, plies his dingy, or punt, up one of these, and when it grates the sand, moors it across the stream. With a long, indented bone, somewhat resembling a call made for quail, he, in great unconcern, with his 'hubble-bubble,' or goorgooru, (a pipe so called from the bubbling it makes in having the smoke drawn through a half-filled cocoa-nut shell) in one hand, and his musical instrument in the other, creaks along the gunwale of the boat, and awaits the arrival of the invited. Strange to say, his guests, attracted by the noise, do arrive, and finding the shallow stream obstructed by an unusual object, the boat, throw themselves over. The leap is well calculated, and would be effectual, but that (as I have explained) our hindoo has extended a net on the far side of the boat, and against this they commonly strike, and are entangled in the meshes. By such means I saw some dozens of these little animals made captives."

Curious Fact in Natural History.—A family residing in Hermitage Brae, Leith, have, for nearly two years, been in the habit of missing from their washing green small articles of wearing apparel, such as gloves, stockings, caps, &c., but as the former were not carried off in pairs, but one of a pair taken, and the other left, the mystery as to their disappearance became the greater, it being evident that they were not abstracted by practised pilferers for the sake of gain. Indeed, a large watch-dog being kept on the premises, it was believed next to impossible that thieves of any description could get over the garden-wall. The servants were never suspected from the nature of the thefts. At last a room that had stood for years empty being cleaned out, and the vent being swept, the sweep found it impossible to get a clearance in the chimney from some obstruction, a climbing-boy was therefore got from Edinburgh, to explore the vent, when it was discovered that a sparrow's nest, about half-way down the chimney, occupied the whole extent of the vent. It was composed of hay, straw, wood-shavings, and the whole of the missed articles, which amounted to 50 pieces, amongst which were a child's shirt, a small apron, a nightcap, several old gloves and children's stockings, pieces of silk, &c. These were regularly embedded with the other materials in the form of a large nest, in which were several unfledged sparrows. The young birds were placed in a crystal basin in the middle of the room, and what shows the tameness, as well as the watchful care of the parent birds, they regularly, for some days, descended the chimney, and fed their offspring till they were enabled to fly through the sooty aperture into open day.—*Scotsman.*

NEW TIMEPIECE.—A curious piece of machinery to measure time has been invented by Andrew Symington, watchmaker, at Kettle in this county. The time piece is more simple in its construction than the common eight day clock, requires only to be wound up once in twelve months, and, being quite silent in its movements, will be admirably adapted for bed rooms. In this time piece the pendulum and scapement are done away with and a simple but efficient substitute is applied to the crown wheel as a detent, which only allows it to revolve once an hour, and has quite a uniform motion, without producing the smallest vibration on the machinery. Another important part of the discovery is, a particular material for the pivots to move on, which is quite free from any cohesive quality, and requires no oil, therefore avoiding the irregular motion produced by the evaporation of the oil, and other causes. These are some of the advantages of this ingenious piece of mechanism; but we are not at present permitted to give a more particular description of it, as the inventor intends to secure it by patent. Symington is about to construct one to be sent to London for the purpose of being exhibited.—*Fife Herald.*

Lord Brougham is at present a striking instance of the unenviableness of high station. His Lordship, heretofore the creature and idol of the Press, is now the object of its attack on all sides: Tory, Whig, and Radical writers combining and making one dead set at him. Verily, the Penny Magazine must turn politician to rescue its patron from such a host of opponents.

Charles & Sylvester,
CANTON HOUSE,
No. 20 South Eighth Street, third door below Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
GENUINE Teas, superior Coffee, Chocolate and preserved Cocoa. oct 25—tf

Hunting Knives.
THE subscriber having just finished an assortment of "Trenchers" and other Hunting Knives, peculiarly adapted to Bear and Deer Hunting, would recommend them to the attention of those desiring a superior article for the approaching season.
GEO. P. SCHIVELY,
Surgical Instrument Maker,
oct 25—tf No. 35 South Eighth street.

Old Newspapers,
FOR sale by the Ream, at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette, No 36 Carter's Alley. sep 7—tf

ALMANACK.				
OCTOBER, 1834.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
25 Saturday,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26 Sunday,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27 Monday,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28 Tuesday,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29 Wednesday,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30 Thursday,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31 Friday,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Saturday,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Saving Fund Society.—The Northern Liberties, Kensington and Spring Garden Saving Fund Society [illegible] North Third below Green street.

MARRIAGES.

On the [illegible] inst. at Friends' Meeting House, Lower Merion, [illegible] of this city, to Esther J. Price, of the former place.

At Mauch Chunk, on the evening of the 5th inst. by Samuel Holland, Esq. Henry S. Salsbury, to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Lippincott, all of that place.

On Thursday evening, 16th inst. by John Swift, Esq. Mayor, (with Friends' ceremony,) Mr. Elias Cleaver, to Miss Anna M. Acuff, both of Montgomery county, Pa.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. Redman Pierce, of Southwark, to Miss Phebe Ann Teal, of the Northern Liberties.

On the 24th ult. by the same, Mr. Robert F. Hill, to Miss Sarah Calahan, both of the Northern Liberties.

On 5th day, the 16th inst. at Friends' Meeting House, Abington, Montgomery county, Samuel Parry, of this city, to Martha, daughter of Israel Hallowell, of the former place.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Thos. G. Allen, Mr. Henry L. Petrie, of New York, to Miss Mary Nowell, of Phila. county.

On Monday evening last, by the Rev. William A. Wiggins, Mr. Samuel Adams, to Miss Jane Nelson, all of Kensington.

On Thursday, Oct. 16, by the Rev. Mr. Chambers, J. W. Bull, to Marianna, daughter of George Wall, Esq. all of this city.

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kalo, Mr. Peter Green, to Mrs. Mary Ann Smith, of Southwark.

On Thursday, the 16th inst. by the Rev. Geo. Boyd, Dr. E. Cooley, to Miss Sarah March, all of this city.

In this city, on Thursday, the 16th inst. by the Rev. A. Babbit, Mahlon R. Merger, to Miss Mary Brady, both of Lancaster county, Pa.

On the 16th instant, by the Rev. P. F. Mayer, Mr. Charles Brunninghoffer, to Miss Mary Wern, both of this city.

On the 19th inst. by Alderman John Lowe, Mr. Chas. Reyner, to Miss Mary Ann Smith, all of the county of Philadelphia.

On the evening of the 16th inst. by the Rev. Chas. Pitman, Mr. Wm. C. Barton, of the Northern Liberties, to Miss Ellen Jane, eldest daughter of John Redstroke, Esq. of this city.

On Friday evening, the 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kim, Mr. Thomas F. Chapman, to Miss Anna Maria Lester, both of this city.

On Sunday evening, October 19th, by the Rev. S. W. Fuller, Mr. John Mercer, Jr. to Miss Hannah, daughter of Mr. Daniel Jeffers, Esq. all of the Northern Liberties.

On Monday evening, 20th inst. by the Rev. J. C. Clay, John Brenner, to Sophia M'Cann, both of Southwark.

On Wednesday evening, October 22, by the Rev. Dr. Milnor, of New York, William H. Milnor, M.D. of New York, to Anne Milnor, eldest daughter of Dr. Joseph Klapp, of Philadelphia.

On Wednesday evening, 22d inst. by Alderman Hecton, Mr. Robert Churchman, of Chester, Pa. to Martha Jane, eldest daughter of Alex. W. Reed, of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 21st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Wiltbank, A. W. Wiltbank, to Maria, daughter of the late James Vandenburgh, Esq. of Troy, N. Y.

On the evening of the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Furness, Mr. Henry Grish, to Miss Sarah Ann, daughter of James Glasgow, both of this city.

Married, in Philadelphia on the 2d of October, 1830, by the Rev. Joseph Sandford, Mr. Isaac N. Laning, of Trenton, to Miss Ruth R. daughter of Benjamin Van Steick, of this county.

The above marriage was kept entirely secret from all friends, until a few weeks since, when guests were invited to attend the wedding, the parson invited &c. &c.; just as the ceremony was about to be performed, a paper was put into the parson's hands; it was the certificate of marriage four years old. A hearty laugh and much jollity was of course the result. The young gentleman had been courting regularly these four or five years, a married woman, and has in the meantime studied a profession, and has been licensed as a lawyer. Success to the *newly* married pair.—*Jersey paper.*

DEATHS.

On 3rd day, the 21st inst. Moses Quinby, in the 46th year of his age.

On the morning of the 18th inst. Captain Samuel Storer, after a protracted and severe illness, which he submitted to with christian like resignation.

Suddenly, on the 17th inst. Mr. Joseph Fontayne, aged 60.

On the 11th inst. of a short and severe illness, Mr. Peter Navarre, in the 68th year of his age, a native of France, but for the last 40 years a resident of this place.

On the morning of Tuesday last, after a painful and lingering illness, Mrs. Rebecca Sumpton, for many years a respectable and worthy resident of our city.

On Friday night, after a short and severe illness, Mr. William A. Day, in the 26th year of his age.

On Thursday night, about 12 o'clock, after a short illness, Mr. John Wheeler, Sr. in his 75th year.

Suddenly, at Natchez, state of Miss. September 13, James Washbourn, late of Philadelphia, about 28 years of age. If the deceased, James Washbourn, has any parents living, or connections, they will hear of something much to their advantage, by applying to L. Dowell, No. 16 Arch street, Philadelphia, as soon as possible.

On Sunday, the 19th inst. after a painful illness, Frederick G. Wolbert, Esq.

On Sunday morning last, after a few days illness, Mr. Adam Bossert, in the 46th year of his age.

On Sunday morning, at half past 1 o'clock, Mrs. Grace Reilly, widow of the late John Reilly.

On Saturday last, Mr. Jacob Ramsey.

On Thursday, 16th inst. at Providence, Delaware county, Janet Ronaldson, sister of James and Richard Ronaldson, of Philadelphia.

On Tuesday morning, after a short illness, Richard Loudenslager, in the 61st year of his age.

On Monday morning, 20th inst. after a lingering illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, Mrs. Mary Cranmer, wife of J. B. Cranmer.

On the 20th September, of dropsy, Mr. Robert Gibson, aged 35 years, a native of Belfast, Ireland. The Belfast and Liverpool papers will please copy the above notice.

At his residence in Ledyard, Cayuga county, New York, on the morning of the 28th ult., of a paralytic affection, Jethro Wood, the inventor of the Cast Iron Plough, aged 60 years. Few individuals have ever contributed so much to the advancement of Agriculture.

On Sunday morning last, the 19th inst. after a short and severe illness, Mr. John Frank, in the 33d year of his age.

On the morning of the 20th inst. Benjamin Caullet, Jeweller, of this city, after a short but severe illness.

At Belvidere, N.J. on the morning of the 17th inst. Sarah, wife of J. P. B. Maxwell, Esq. and daughter of J. C. Browne, deceased, late of Kensington.

At Petersburg, Va. on Thursday, Oct. 16th, Mrs. Jane H. Coyle, wife of Mr. William Coyle, Artist, late of Philadelphia.

In Chelsea Hospital, Mass. Oct. 6, 1834, John Bowman, Mariner, recently of this city.

On Wednesday evening, after a few days of severe illness, in the 18th year of his age, Stephen D. Tatem, eldest son of Captain E. B. Tatem.

On Tuesday evening, 21st inst. Isaac A. Shetsline, in the 20th year of his age, son of Michael Shetsline.

On the 22d inst. Dominick Fabert, gardener, a native of France, aged 47 years.

In the Pennsylvania Hospital, of a wound received on the night of the general election, Mr. James Lamb, in the 23d year of his age.

On Saturday morning last, of a short illness, Mr. William Debinder, in the 33d year of his age.

On Tuesday last, Mr. Francis Peyre Ferry.

Another Revolutionary Patriot gone!!

DIED, at his residence in Brandywine township, on Monday, the 13th inst. Col. Joseph M'Clellan, in the 88th year of his age.

Another Revolutionary Hero gone.

On Wednesday evening, the 15th inst. Mr. Henry Mang, in the 81st year of his age.

Departed this life, on Friday, the 10th of October, Mr. Charles D. Steel, in the 17th year of his age, after a short but severe illness, occasioned by an injury received at a fire some time since. He was called away from life to try the realities of an invisible world, ere the bud of life had fairly blown. He died lamented by all who knew him, and in the belief that Jesus Christ had power on earth to forgive sin.

There were 106 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week—60 of which were adults and 46 children. By consumption 8, Cholera, 7—25 under one year of age. 12 were from the Almshouse, and 16 people of colour.

Report of interments in the city of Baltimore, for the last week. Males 24—Females 37—46. Of which number 10 were colored persons, 8 free, 2 slaves. Diseases, consumption 10, &c.

I. SCHNAITMAN,
Optician,
No. 206 North Second street, between Vine and Callowhill streets.
RESPECTFULLY returns his thanks to his friends and the public in general, and informs them that he constantly keeps on hand an assortment of his own manufacture, viz. Silver, Tortoise and Steel Spectacles, also, Thermometers, Hydrometers, Spy Glasses, Microscopes, and different other Optical and Mathematical Instruments. He warrants his Glasses to be superior to many imported, which are too often imperfect and deleterious to the eyes. All repairs in his line, done in the shortest notice. The reduced prices and quality of his articles, gives him hope to merit a share of public patronage. oct 25—tf

DRAWING.
[illegible]

JUST PUBLISHED.
ATKINSON'S CASKET,
FOR OCTOBER, 1834.
EMBELLISHMENTS:
Childhood—a beautiful Steel Plate; a fine View of Cumberland Terrace, London; a View of Allentown, Penna; Music—"The Moonlit Bower."
CONTENTS.
[illegible]
Address (post paid) SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, [illegible]

Tam O'Shanter,
REOPENED.
THE Ace Saloon, from the Poetry of ROBERT BURNS [illegible]
Brilliantly Illuminated every Evening.
[illegible]

Medical Books, &c.
COMPLETE sets of the Medical Text Books. Also, the following choice works, viz:
[illegible]
oct 25—1t

Florence Academy.
THE Winter Session of this Institution [illegible]
ROBERT FULTON, Principal.
Florence, Washington co. Pa. oct 11—3t

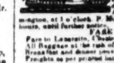
ISAAC BARTON,
NO. 38 South Second Street, Philadelphia, offers for sale, at moderate prices,—SILKS, [illegible]
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Merino Cloths and Bombazines, [illegible]
DEAD MARINE CLOTHS,
Suitable for Friends' Cloaks, superfine and medium cloths, cassimeres and cottons, [illegible]
ROSE BLANKETS,
Marseilles Quilts, Counterpanes, [illegible]
ROGER'S PATENT FLANNELS.
7-8 and 4-4 wide, warranted not to shrink in washing; a few pieces unusually fine.
Together with a general assortment of Prints, Ginghams, figured Muslins, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. oct 18—6t

Hay Market Association.
THE subscribers to the Farmers' Hay and Straw Market Association, are notified that an annual meeting will be held at the house of William S. Berrell, Hay Market Hotel, Sixth street above Brown, Phila. on Monday, the 3d day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year for said institution.
oct 18—2t HUGH WHITTON, Sec'ry.

A Card.
A PHYSICIAN, enjoying a good country practice in a wealthy neighbourhood, and wishing to decline, would be willing to dispose of his influence to a respectable and enterprising medical man. For particulars, inquire of GEO. W. CARPENTER, No. 301 Market street. No communications will claim attention unless post paid. oct 18—3t*

Silks and Merinos.
THE subscriber has been receiving a handsome assortment of rich figured and plain Silks, and a variety of Bombazines, [illegible]
ENGLISH AND FRENCH MERINOS. [illegible]
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and SATTINETS, [illegible]
Also, an assortment of the best make of FLANNELS, including a supply of Welsh, and Roger's Patent Flannels. On reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.
TOWNSEND SHARPLESS,
oct 11—3t No. 30 South second street.

THE CONSTITUTION.
NEW EDITION OF BAYARD'S WORK.
JUST published, and for sale by HOGAN & THOMPSON, 139 Market street.
The second edition of A Brief Exposition of the Constitution of the United States. By James Bayard, of Philadelphia.
Another edition of this work having been called for, the author takes the opportunity of expressing his satisfaction with the manner in which his humble performance has been received. He has been much honoured by the favourable notice of Chief Justice Marshall, Judge Story, Chancellor Kent, and other distinguished Jurists, who have done him the honour to communicate to him their approbation of the plan of the work, and the manner of its execution; and express their opinion that it is well calculated for the attainment of the object for which it is intended. After undergoing the revision of Judge Marshall, and the correction of but the only error of construction which was pointed out by him, he hopes the work is now worthy of confidence as a guide in the construction of our admirable Constitution. It is not deemed at all necessary to offer to the public any of the very numerous testimonies from other quarters of the estimation of the work, after the sound and excellent authorities already mentioned. oct 11—3t

Change of Hour.

THE Steam Boat WILMINGTON, Captain [illegible], will on Monday next, the [illegible] inst. leave WILMINGTON for Philadelphia, at [illegible] o'clock, A. M. and [illegible] ARCH STREET wharf, for Wilmington, at 1 o'clock, P. M., and will continue to run at these hours, until further notice.
FARE 25 CENTS.
Fare to Lazaretto, Chester and Marcus Hook, 20 cents.
All Baggage at the risk of the owner.
Breakfast and dinner provided on board.
Freights as per printed list. june 21—tf

To Physicians.
AN eligible situation for a Physician, can be obtained, by purchasing a small property, valued at between one and two thousand dollars. It is situated in a beautiful and healthy district of Chester county, Pa. In this location, from $800 to $1000 may be realized annually in the practice of medicine. This amount may be easily increased by attention and perseverance. For further information, inquire at this office. oct 18—3t*

LEHIGH COAL
$4 75 PER TON.
THE LEHIGH COAL & NAVIGATION COMPANY, offer for sale their soft free burning Coal, an excellent article, either in large lumps or egg size, at the low price of $4 75 per ton of 2000 lbs., delivered without charge for carting, in any part of the city of Philadelphia or adjoining districts.
They also offer their superior Hard Coal at fifty cents additional, or $5 25 per ton, delivered as above mentioned.
Orders will be received at the Company's Office, No. 23 South Second street. Also, at their Northern Coal Yard, Front street above Callowhill, and at their Southern Yard, corner of Catharine and Swanson streets. oct 11—tf

☞ **JOB PRINTING** ☜
Of every description neatly executed at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post & Casket,
No. 36 Carter's Alley,
THREE DOORS BELOW THIRD ST.
Handbills, Posting Bills, Cards, Tickets, Blanks, Labels &c. &c.

WASHING DAY.

THE BROKEN HEART.

A SPANISH EXECUTION.

THE FLUTIST'S DOG.—*From the French.*

JUDY OF ROUNDWOOD.

This celebrated original resides in the county of Wicklow, in Ireland, and is well known to every visiter of that region, for her skill in [illegible] and her cutting off the final syllables of her words. She used to give a very amusing account of her interview with Sir Walter Scott and Miss Edgeworth, who visited Judy as "one of the lions" in their tour through Wicklow: we quote part of it, as faithfully reported by Lover, the clever author of "Legends and Stories of Ireland." Her definition of a "rale gintleman," as applied to Moore, the distinguished poet, is [illegible].

"Wel, as I said, I brought in the [illegible] on a crooked plate, and Sir Wal. [illegible]; and, says he, How dar you bring the like to a decent man? And what do you think I said? says I, [illegible]. I thought he'd split himself wid the laughin'. So with that he went to reading the po'thry on the walls; and at last he [illegible] that a young [illegible]—from the College [illegible]—Trin. Coll. Dub. wrote on me—and I put my hand over it [illegible] says I, [illegible] who he was, though I knew very well all the time; don't read dat, says I. Why? says he. Because, says I, 'twas written by a [illegible], and 'twould shock your [illegible], if any thing came under your contemplate bordering on the [illegible].

"Then, says Miss Edge. that's very proper of you Ju, says she. Yis, ma'am, says I. I was always a Dia; for I have had a good educa.

"How could you have a good education? says Sir Wal.

"Bekase the gintlemen o' larnin' comes to see Ju; and where would I larn [illegible], says I, if not from them?

"Why, what gintlemen o' larnin' come here, says Sir Wal.

"More than name to it, says I—lookin' mighty significant at him.

"Indeed! says he. Yis, says I—and one o' the gintlemen was no gintleman, he was only a rag; for he put me in a [illegible]; but in general they are the rale quality, and I know a power o' them.

"Name one, says he.

"T. M., says I.

"Who's T. M.? says he.

"You're mighty ignorant, says I, to Sir Wal. Wasn't that a good thing to say to him? I thought Miss Edge and he would die with the laughin'.

"Well, but who is T. M.? says he.

"Tom Moore, says I, the glory of Ireland, says I, [illegible].

"Oh, Moore the poet, says Sir Wal.

"By dad, he's no poet at all, says I; but a rale gintleman; for he gev me half a crown."

Scottish Anecdote, by the Ettrick Shepherd.—In Appin there is a public-house called Tigh-phuirt-na-[illegible]...

Asbestos.—[illegible]

FOOD FOR POETS.—Edward Forbearn, a dramatist, [illegible]

COLYMBUS'S EXPLOITS.—[illegible]

Rural Economist.

Cultivation of Madder.

There are [illegible] and Oneida [illegible]

Breaking Colts.—[illegible]

Jelly from Apples.—Dr. Thacher in his American Orchardist, [illegible]

FOR THE BITE OF A MAD DOG.—[illegible]

Patent Straw Cutters.

NOTICE.

Dog Lost.—$5 Reward.

For Sale.

Needles.

To the Ladies.

JUST received from New York, a large assortment of [illegible]

SIMON SROLASKEY.

Fall Goods.

JOHN PAUFRET, No. 26 South Second street, has now on hand, and is daily receiving from suppliers, which will be sold at the lowest prices, consisting of [illegible]

Merino Cloths, French and English.

[illegible] and Plain Gros de Nap and Peau de Soie.

[illegible], Thibet and Cashmere Shawls.

[illegible] patent Merino Flannels, warranted not to shrink in washing. [illegible]

Bombazines, Twilled Mourning Chintzes, Black Crape and Long Veils, &c. oct 11—7t*

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 8th ult. an apprentice boy to the Blacksmithing business, by the name of HENRY LANG, about 5 feet 8 inches high, light complexion, dark brown hair, blue eyes, [illegible]. He had on when he went away, a black fur hat, [illegible]. Whoever will bring back said boy, or lodge him in jail, where I can get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

JOHN A. VERNIER,

No. 317 North Front street.

P. S.—All persons are forbid harbouring or trusting the said boy, at the peril of the law. oct 11—3t

R. & M. McConnell,

INFORM the Ladies, that they have just received an elegant assortment of

French Fall Millinery,

which they opened on Tuesday last, the 7th of October, at No. 21 South Second street, to which they respectfully invite their attention. oct 11—1t

Important to Ladies and Gentlemen.

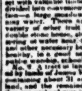
ROBERT RIGBY, SILK DYER AND FINISHER, from London, 63 North Thirteenth street, Philadelphia, begs leave to return thanks for the liberal encouragement he has received for the last five years [illegible]

Jacob Sennett,

Brass, Steel, Cane & Reed Manufacturer, No. 165 North Second Street.

Public Sale of Real Estate.

TO BE SOLD BY THE HEIRS.



French Millinery.

MRS. E. POTTS,

No. 367 North Second Street,

Plantation.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of [illegible]

CHARLES PARRY, [illegible], Executors.

Marshall's Worm Syrup,

AND INFANT PRESERVATIVE.

CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND CERATE OF COPAIVA.

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S

Cure for the Rheumatism.

GEORGE THATCHER.

Carpet Manufactory.

Patent Gum Elastic Boots & Shoes.

Gun and Rifle Manufactory.

Lancaster, Pa. August 12, 1834. JACOB FORDNEY, Jr.

Daniel Frowert,

CUTLER, [illegible]

Druggists' Ware and Vials.

A FULL assortment of [illegible]

HARLAN & RIDDALL.

Fire Proof Doors.

African Cayenne.

HARLAN & RIDDALL.

A Ramage Printing Press.

Castor Oil

HARLAN & RIDDALL.

R. S. Gilbert,

ENGRAVER ON WOOD

Exchange Office.

JAMES MUSGRAVE, Stock and Exchange Broker, [illegible]

BANK NOTES of all the States in the Union purchased [illegible]

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GEORGE P. SCHIVELY, [illegible]

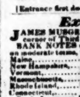
N. B.—Orders from any part of the Union, [illegible]

SURGICAL NOTICE.

DR. JNO. W. HOOD.

French Millinery

And Fancy Dress Making Establishment.



MRS. CHAMBERS, [illegible]

John McAllister & Co.

M'ALLISTER.

At the old established Stand, No. 48 Chesnut st. two doors above Second street, Sign of Franklin's Head.

SPECTACLES, [illegible]

Watches, Jewellery & Silver Ware.

WILLIAM BAILY, No. [illegible]

Canton House,

29 South Eighth, 3d door below Chesnut street.

GREEN TEAS.

BLACK TEAS.

SPANISH HIDES AND OIL.

Notice.

Silver Ware Manufactory,

No. 20 North 5th Street, 4th door above Cherry.

Wholesale and Retail Bedding

Wetherill & Brothers,

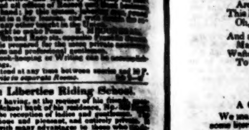
Double Looped

Stocking Shirts and Drawers—a new Article of a Superior Quality.

Book-Keeping.

A New System of Penmanship.

Northern Liberties Riding School.



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